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ing for members of the Legislature they

are voting for United States senator.

A large falling off in the registration voters in Cincinnati from last year probably indicates what the McLean Democrats are going to do with Tom Johnson's cam-

The chairman of the Democratic state committee says: "The party that is most successful in getting out its vote Tuesday will win." He probably means the party that is most successful in getting out the

For a party that professes to desire the election of United States senators by the people the Democrats are very secretive as to whom they would elect if successful in carrying the Legislature. Why not let the people know, at least?

Coal consumers of Indianapolis have had opportunity to read the names of the dealers who belong to the exchange, and when they are given a list of retailers who do not belong to that interesting body they will know just what to do.

The Republicans of Indiana have but one candidate for United States senator if they carry the Legislature, while if the Democrats should succeed they would have a With one party it would be a dig-"walk-over" and with the other a scrub race.

An order issued by the secretary of war reduces the United States army from 66,49% men to 59,866. This completes the process of reduction begun last spring and places the army on a peace footing. It is an effectual answer to the silly chatter about "imperialism."

The arbitrators to adjust the differences between the miners and the mine operators are taking the right way of learning about the subject by visiting the mines and seeing matters as they are. For some of the arbitrators it must be a fatiguing task, but in no other way can they learn the

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, says in a published interview: "The general belief in the rectitude, sincerity and courage of Presmore than they will ever know." A party is fortunate when its leaders extort approval from the opposition.

The proposition that the United States construct the Panama canal regardless of the hostility of the Republic of Colombia will got, upon mature consideration, commend itself to fair-minded people. The men now in power in Colombia may be very irritating, but as a state Colombia has a sovereignty which the United States cannot afford to ignore.

The Brooklyn Eagle, commenting upon the unreliability of the predictions of recalls the fact that in 1894 Democratic state officer brought to the editor of that paper "three foolscap sheets in David B. Hill's handwriting to show would be elected Governor over Morton by 37,000 majority, when Mr. Hill's united opponents beat him by 187,000 majority."

The Pittsburg Dispatch, an independent declares that Mr. Cleveland has brought forward "a dead issue." It remarks that "the protective tariff as a principle is firmly imbedded in American in stitutions." The Dispatch cannot imagine "after the experience of 1893 can again be induced to restore those con In this State Mr. Cleveland's declaration demanding the destruction of the protective system is in the Democratic platform:

An jofficial report which contains a vas amount of information is that issued by the geological survey, of which Prof. Charles D. Walcott is the director, entitled "Mineral Resources of the United States." It that the coal industry in Indiana which put upon the market during 1901 tons of coal, worth \$7,017,143, was more! than double the output of the year The average price per ton at the mines last year was \$1.01, or 20 cents a ton more than the price of 1898

the Youth's Companion giving his ideas of

same time to state when it was written. ident's hands must be regarded by Mr.

It is the custom of the Journal not to dis-

cuss political topics in the Sunday issue,

Hearst as positively criminal. A CHAPTER OF RECENT HISTORY.

to call attention to matters which may be regarded as political. Ten years ago today the people of the United States were enjoying a degree of prosperity which had few precedents. Every industry was active and as few men were looking for employment in vain as at any period within the memory of man. The New York Herald alluded to it as an era of "excessively good times," or words of like import. The presidential election was pending as is the general election on Tuesday. General Harrison had given the country an able and clean administration, and in the confidence inspired under the McKinley law the industrial and commercial outlook was never more promising. General Harrison was a candidate for re-election, and it was the general belief that the country would have a continuation of prosperous conditions if he should be elected. The Homestead strike, for which the President was not responsible, and which all the influence his friends could bring upon the company could not induce it to make any terms, was used against General Harrison. As a result organized and other labor was induced to vote against the Republican candidate. Thousands of Republicans did not vote, and many others who are now Republicans "chanced it" and voted for Mr. Cleveland, on the belief that a protective tariff is not essential to industrial prosperity. General

The sequel must be fresh in the minds of

Harrison was defeated.

all intelligent men who are old enough to had the first opportunity to legislate upon Republicans should remember that in votthe tariff. Long before Congress assembled the features of the Wilson bill were known. It was a measure which ignored the theory of protection as far as possible. Within a few weeks after the election men who had made arrangements to build factories reconsidered and canceled orders for machinery. Stocks of goods began to accumulate and signs of trouble appeared in every quarter. Mr. Cleveland and his friends attributed the trouble to the Sherman silver act and he called Congress together to repeal it. Republican senators and representatives responded to his appeal and carried through the Senate the repeal bill which the senators of his own party would not support. The repeal of the Sherman act had no effect to restore confidence. While the Democratic Congress was fight ing over the Wilson-Gorman law a panic closed half the factories in the country and men were idle by tens of thousands. President Ingalls, of the C., C., C. & St. L. Railway, and then president of the C. & O. Railroad Company, wrote a letter protesting against putting coal and other raw materials on the free list and declaring that several thousand men were idle in the coal regions because of the uncertainty of the situation. The Wilson-Gorman bill became a law. The iron industry had about the same protection for the common forms of its product as it has under the present law,

> industries were sacrificed to a large extent. When the congressional elections of 1894 came on the people were prepared to vote, and they did vote. A House two-thirds Republican was elected, and every Northern State was carried by large majorities. The vote by which the silver heresy was condemned was of little importance compared with the overwhelming defeat of the halfand-half free-trade tariff. It was not until 1897 that a protective tariff could be enacted, and with its enactment came the growing prosperity which the country now | clog on their boisterousness."

The same tariff-for-revenue proposition is in the Democratic platform. Mr. Cleveland, as free-trade leader, has displaced Mr. Bryan as a silver leader. If Indiana should go Democratic next Tuesday it would be claimed as a triumph for free trade. The voter who does not wish to repeat the experience of 1894 should find time to vote the Republican ticket.

THE DARK PAST AND CHEERFUL PRESENT.

In spite of all that is said to the contrary, the American people are as far from the fear of harassing care as any intelligent people can well be. Take the reports the official magazine of the organization and printed in yesterday's paper. The note which runs through them all is that the conditions of labor are favorable, with full employment and good wages. Some officers are enthusiastic, the local organizer in this city, for instance, declaring that "the condition of laber is splendid." Dun's Review of last week says that "new labor controwages, and the gradual improvement in the supply of coal has reduced prices and restored activity in manufacturing." The one general complaint is that the railroads cannot ship the merchandise which has been purchased to go from one section to another. All lines of goods which the masses | closed purchase are in unusual demand and "confidence in the outlook for next year's business is a notable feature in the trade situation" is the report of Bradstreet's. The ending of the coal strike in a plan of arbiscattered the one threatening future. Prices are higher than five years ago, largely the natural result of a wide demand for merchandise, but the people have the money with which to purchase which they had not when goods were very cheap. All goods are usually very cheap when the masses have not the money to

The mass of the American people are cheerful over the outlook and the confidence they have in the future. Nowhere can the note of despondency be found. They are earning money, have faith in their ca- tory of the New Harmony never have been, and homes are better pro- briefly down to the death of Rapp, in 1847, able limits the specialist is a most useful While Theodore Roosevelt was Governor | than ever before. The only fear is that we | 1831 by a malcontent and schemer called the vice presidency, he wrote an article for | the future so engrossed are we in enjoying of the suit that has just been decided by often degenerates into a person of one idea

confronted with the necessity of seeking the cheapest and coarsest food. Men walked the streets of manufacturing towns in vain, day after day, to find employment. During to employ idle labor on public works, and a committee of citizens obtained subscriptions members could not find employment. In most cities larger expenditures were made, public souphouses being established to feed people who were anxious to be self-supporting but could find no employment at any price. The volume of trade which filled all channels in 1892 dwindled to a midsummer rivulet. There was no profit in attempting to buy and sell merchandise. A paralyzing despondency crushed all hope and joyousness out of the people.

AN INCOMPLETE WORK. When Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her associates began their crusade in behalf of women, over a half a century ago, they demanded, first, the privilege of the ballot box, because they believed that this once gained all other rights would follow. As it turned out, the other rights they sought for came one by one without the preliminary exercise of suffrage-opportunities for the higher education, legal equality in property rights, the opening of innumerable avenues of employment and a general personal freedom not before known. A casual review of the great progress made in fifty years would lead to the belief that they had gained all their desires and that nothing was left for "equal-rights" women to fight for. A little closer observation, however, discloses many things likely to irritate independent souls, not only like those of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, but of other self-respecting women who have not felt it incumbent on themselves to engage in an organized struggle for privileges and friends and with a Democratic Congress, rights. Chance reading of current periodfire. In so dignified a paper as the New York Independent, for instance, appears this complacent comment:

There is this curious thing about womenthey are never great by nature. Their view of life is too short, and their personalities are limited by too many feminine details. The opportunity which enables them to stretch into heroic proportions is abnormal. But occasionally a conjunction of desperate circumstances frightens one of them up on a pedestal, adds a cubit to her stature and compels her to grapple with a larger situation and even assume a nobler relation to

As if men were born full-panopiled! As if the greatest of them did not come to their heroic proportions through some "conjunction of circumstances," "desperate" or otherwise!

In quite a different quarter, a trade magazine published in the interest of advertising agents, are these self-sufficient

The duties of an advertising agent are so complex and arduous that this avenue should be barricaded with "No thoroughfare" when "a business woman" thinks to enter. However, there is less danger of the new woman encroaching than in any other professional line; she can play at the others more easily than where deliberate hard work is to be done.

How the writer reconciles this statemen

with the assurances made by "correspondence schools" all over the country that advertising work is eminently suited to the capacities of women is not made known. The movement in certain colleges against co-education is another phase of the antiwhile the woolen, cotton, glass and other woman sentiment that has a tendency to rouse the antagonism of the normal woman, whether she is personally an advocate of the system or not. The New York Sun explains it on the ground that the undergraduate is to a certain extent a savage from an anthropological point of view. "Something of jealousy, something of conceit," it says, "marks their notion of woman students. The presence in the classroom of women, most of whom are sincere and eager students, bothers them. It is

> Even the liberal and broad-minded Mr. Howells sees fit to question the literary ability of women. "Can a woman portray men?" he asks, in a discussion of George Eliot's work. Although he is frank enough to admit that she can, and that though her | temporal and eternal welfare. Not only die men are sometimes prigs and effeminate. arrives at the conclusion with an obvious degree of reluctance. The fact that he questions her ability at all shows a lingering trace of the sentiment that animates the undergraduate.

lowed the man who wishes to desert his port-presumably the provision may be her sponsible for her support if her income is who is disposed to desert his wife can be restrained from so doing by any legal consideration, but the law as thus set forth

Altogether, it seems evident that somethem by Mrs. Stanton, and that the public still needs enlightenment in that direction.

A DECISION THAT REVIVES INTER-

ESTING HISTORY. The Supreme Court of the United States which defines the legal status and property rights of that peculiar community varior Harmonists, in southern Indiana as New vania as Economites. Mr. Lockwood's He traced the history of the community

was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1770 the primitive church. The interfered, and Rapp and his followers emigrated in 1803 to America and settled on large tract of land in Butler county, Penn sylvania. They called their settlement Harmony, and by industry and thrift they ac quired considerable wealth. Their religious belief was peculiar, they held all property in common, and Rapp was the head of th church, spiritual adviser, supreme judge business manager and the source of all authority. It was a prosperous and happy community. Becoming dissatisfied with their location they determined to move West. They sold their holdings in Pennsyl vania for \$100,000, and in 1815 they came to Indiana and founded the village of "Harmonie," anglicized New Harmony, in Poses county. There were about one thousand persons in the community and they prospered in their new home, as they had in Pennsylvania. Frederick Rapp, son George, and, like his father, a man of pure and strong character, was a member of the convention that framed the first Constitution of this State and also a member of th commission that located the state capital at Indianapolis in 1820. Under their joint administration New Harmony became by far the most beautiful town in the State. For reasons of their own, however, they determined to return to Pennsylvania, and in 1824 they sold the town and their land and improvements to Robert Owen, and, returning to Pennsylvania, founded the town of Economy, on the Ohio river, seventeen miles below Pittsburg. At this place they owned several thousand acres of land, and by close attention to agriculture and manufacturing they accumulated wealth. The writer of this article spent several days at Economy in 1854, and a more quaintly interesting community than it was then could not be imagined. The people were nearly all old, or past middle age, exceedingly plain in their dress, simple mannered and very hospitable. The large factories which had once been busy were then closed, but the community's farming operations were conducted on a large scale, and their sleek horses and fat cattle were objects of admiration. In 1831 a German named Miller, who called himself Count De Leon, joined the colony with quite a number of followers whom he had persuaded that he was the Lord's anointed. Two years later he se ceded and established a rival colony, the Rappites paying him \$105,000 to get rid of him and his followers. This schism and secession so alarmed the Economites that the society adopted a by-law which fixed for all time the principle of communal ownership, and this action was the basis of the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

The case was styled Christian Schwartz et al. against John S. Duss. The plaintiffs are the descendants of the seceders from the old society, who claim that the original principle of community of goods has long since departed. When George Rapp died, in 1847, the government of the society passed into the hands of a board of elders, which now consists of John Duss and a relative of long ago a story was published regarding his. The membership of the society is now reduced to two or three men and a few women, all quite old. Thirty years ago the wealth of the society was estimated at have lost his head as the chief of the from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000, but later it became financially embarrassed. John Duss proved to be an excellent business manager and saved several hundred thousand dollars out of the wreck, which he in vested judiciously. The descendants of the seceders of 1836 claimed that they were en titled to a share of this remnant of wealth but the Supreme Court decided they were not. It held that the doctrine of commun ity of interest applied to the property the society now as much as it ever did, that it would continue to apply as long as there were any members of the society left, and that seceders from the society had no claim to any part of the property. As to the so clety itself the court said: "Its members were associated and combined by the com mon belief that the government of the patriarchal age, united to the community of property, adopted in the days of th Apostles, would conduce to promote their they give up their individual property, bu they bound themselves to obedience and submission. But recognizing," says the court, "a possible weakness and inability 'stand to it' they promised never to de-And there is the law, of whose fairness to | clared that whatever they should do would be 'as a voluntary service for our breth-The decision leaves the few surviving members of the community in undis last one of them dies is an interesting question, as they are all childless, and, anyeveryone is aware, that eight wives out of how, it is not perceived how communal property could pass to individuals. The so ciety owns lands in the city of Pittsburg worth about \$4,000,000, besides a town. savings bank and much other valuable property. This property will probably be the subject of a big lawsuit some time, but not while a single member of the community lives, because the recent decision confirms their communal title to the whole of it.

At the recent meeting of the State Liwho was accepted as an instructor declared that if he had to choose between the public school and the public library he would select the library as a means of educating and improving the people if he could select the books. Most people will very properly disagree with the expression of the librarian. If children should not be taught to read in the public schools it would be necessary to do so in the libraries, and to create as many libraries as there handed down a decision a few days ago are schools would require much more money than the book combination's bill which was before the Legislature providtaxable property to purchase reference Harmonites, and afterwards in Pennsyl- books for schools. The man or woman who must have an education that will enable varied preparation than can be obtained Rappites, though it is incidental to the his- by reading the most useful books which community can be collected in any library, particularly after the Rappites had sold their interests if the young person has not been taught in Indiana and returned to Pennsylvania. to read in a primary school. This statement is that of a specialist. Within reasonman, particularly in the accurate sciences and in the great professions of practice. Count De Leon. That schism was the basis | but the specialist who is a mere theorist This is the particular weakness of those

sociations to instruct, but, instead of givor half-tried theories, which, if they should be adopted by the State, would involve great expense and in the end fail to accom plish any positive good

The invitation which the national repre sentatives of the Friends, at the conference held in this city, extended to the Christian church of the world to unite in an effort to call attention to the evil intemperance will strike many people a movement in the right direction. Years ago the church was the center movement against intemperance. churches do something in that direction whom Francis Murphy is the most prominent, have advocated the temperance cause. The advocacy of prohibition without a real effort to convince men of the evil of intemperance, and with violent assaults upon good men, have constituted the chief part of the work of temperance. It has not succeeded; in fact, the most effective work for sobriety has been done by railroads and other employers of men who require employes to be temperate. It has been a powerful influence, but the religious world could do much more by designating Sundays for the special advocacy of sobriety as it has for prison reform. Woman suffrage is responsible for a new form of electioneering in Colorado.

the election is expected to be rather close in that State, both parties are interested in getting out a full registration and vote. In order to induce the women voters to register the chairman of the Democratic state central committee hit upon the novel plan of offering a package of candy to every woman that registered. That was found to work so well in increasing the registration that it was concluded to try it on election day. Accordingly, a great number of half-pound packages of candy have been prepared, put up in boxes labeled "Eat with the Democrats, Vote with the Democrats." The promise of a free disvote, and every woman who approaches the polls will be given a package of candy in the hope that a sense of gratitude will lead her to vote as she eats. The originators of the scheme seem to think that women voters can be bought very cheap, but they will probably discover their mis-

The fresh reports of the peculiar conduct of President Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation, are followed by rumors that he will not be continued as its president very long. This might or should be expected. Mr. Schwab may have executive capacity, but he has attracted considerable attention by his unusual acts. He is the man who offered to sell steel billets in London for less than New York prices when he could not make as many as he could sell at home. He took an early occasion to sneer at the college man. He would have had very great trouble with the amalgamated strike if Mr. Morgan and others had not suppressed him. Not the barbaric furnishing of his apartments in New York. The man who was so able as a subordinate of Mr. Carnegie seems to

The Question of Prices.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: attention has been called to an edi torial in your issue of Oct. 30, entitled "A Mistake About Prices," in which you say, regarding my speech at Masonic Hall, that doubtless I "took second-hand" my "statement that Dun's Review makes the cost of living 40 per cent, higher now than it was in 1896," since it is "an incorrect assertion." My statement, which you quote incorrectly was not taken second hand, but was made after an examination of the files of Dun's Review in the local office of R. G. Dun

My statement was that the cost of living as revealed by Dun's Review, is 40 per cent higher than it was in 1897, the year the Republican party went into power. And my statement was exactly correct. The index number for July 1, 1897, was \$72.455, while the number for July 1, 1902, was \$101.910, an increase in the cost of living during the five years of 40.6 per cent. No index number was computed for the months of 1897 later than July, and hence comparison between October, 1897, and October, 1902, cannot be had. The result would not be importantly different, however, because the index number for October, 1902, is \$100.648

Permit me also to suggest that your own use of Dun's Review's index numbers has resulted in "an incorrect assertion." suppose your contention that the tendency of the prices of the necessaries of life has been downward since 1898, you use not all of the items given by Dun's Review, but a important items that show large increases Thus you arrive at the conclusion that the cost of living has decreased since 1899 which is the year you chose for your comparison. Now, all the facts, equally available with your selected facts, show that the whole of Dun's Review's index number (and, as you of course know, the number is worthless unless it includes all the items) proves that the cost of living the 1st of this month was over 32 per cent, greater than it year of 1898. And if you make comparison with 1896, the year with which you incorrectly quote me as having made comparison, the result is not greatly different. Between Jan. 1, 1896, and Jan. 1, 1902 (no number was computed for months in 1896 later than January), the cost of living increased EVANS WOOLLEN. Indianapolis, Oct. 31. Mr. Woollen, as he states above, has

made his comparison between the lowest of 1897 and what is the highest of 1902. The Journal's figures from Dun's do not cover 1897, so it took September, 1898, which are \$4.353 in excess of the prices quoted by Mr. Woollen, and the prices for September, 1902, which are \$5.278 less than those of July, 1902, which he used. With these changes he makes 40.6 per cent, and the Journal 26 per cent. increase. Mr. Woollen, however, is in error when he says the Journal did not give all the items in Dun's list. The index number for September, 1898, was \$76.808, and for September, 1902, it was \$96.632, both of which embrace every item. Inasmuch as the Journal objects to classifying the large cost of metals and the general item of miscellaneous to the "cost of living," when the vast bulk of metals are purchased by large corporations, it made another list comprising food and clothing. If fuel had been separately given in the condensed lists it would have added that. The comparison made by the Journal ously known in Pennsylvania as Rappites ing for a levy of 5 cents on each \$100 of makes the price of food and clothing 20 per cent. higher in September, 1902, than it was in September, 1898. Mr. Woollen is also in error when he says that the Journal is at tempting to show a decline in the cost of work on "The New Harmony Communi- him or her to be useful must have a more living since 1898. It would not like to show a declining market, for that would mean a tendency toward stagnation, such as came after the re-election of Mr. Cleveland in

> Mr. Crosland's "Unspeakable Scot" has been the cause of precipitating a good deal of the Scots' unspeakable language on a helpless public. A number of persons of Scottish birth have felt it incumbent upon

Ment of the United States, and that paper stands out in marked contrast with the con- plained by stating the character of the public charity and correction. They are I the dark ages, an' a wee bit lesson at Ban- on the creditor side; they forget

nockburn. Since then she's gi'en them so s, an' policemen, an' kings, an' men o' ence, an' men o' letters a gran' company. Aye, an' she's gi'en them Wullie Gladsto an' deer forests an' saumon, an' the Bank o' England, not tae mention insurance so-

cleties an' gowf.' Mr. Crosland should have thought longer before writing that book

A Pennsylvania youth, discarded by lady love, has sued her for \$38, the value set by himself on presents he had given her. The young woman, who regards a gift as a permanent possession, presents a counter charge of \$137, the value of meals eaten at her house during the period of courtship and while she was making up her mind about him. When English writers run across this incident it will only prove to them anew that this is the "land of the dollar," and that tender sentiment is at a discount.

It is now announced with authority that the author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" and her husband will not visit this country as planned. It is the husband who causes the disappointment to the lady's admirers. He saw himself called "Mr. Elizabeth" in American newspapers, and, not desiring to be so known, called the journey off. Really, the undistinguished husbands of popular literary wives do have their

Tolstoi is quoted as saying that the bes time for literary work is between 9 a. m and 3 p. m. It is also the best time for any other sort of work, but the majority of peonecessary to go on working from 3 p. m. 9 p. m. or later. This, of course, does not include labor unions, whose members are exempt from hustling.

New York Christian Scientists have been testifying in court that tonsilitis and diphtheria are "merely mortal beliefs," that a cancer is "a belief of the human mind made manifest on the human body." This is causing a large number of persons who were exposed to contagion to arise and assert vigorously that such rubbish is no

Portraits of Duse, the great Italian act ress, figure in profusion in all the illustrated periodicals since her arrival in this country. Looking at them, it is difficult to believe in the indifference to and contempt for the public which she is said to entertain. Selfconsciousness of the most intense sort speaks in every line of the portraits.

A New York woman who refused to pay for a gown is defending the suit brought by the dressmaker by asserting that the garment had "no expression." Here is hint to other women whose clothes fai to make them beautiful and who are con vinced that some one besides themselves i

THE HUMORISTS.

Ambitious.

New York Sun. The forger's apprentice worked diligently at the autograph which the chief of the gang had given "Some day," he muttered, "I hope to be ab

The Probability.

to make a name for myself."

College Professor-Now, Mr. Skimmitt, if as rresistible force should meet an immovabl body, what would happen? Mr. Skimmitt-Why-er-probably Bishop Po ter and Mark Hanna would volunteer their serv ices in the interests of arbitration!

In Doubt.

"So he gave you a dog!" "Yassir," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "He must like you." "Well, I can't make out foh sho' whether likes me or whether he doesn't like de dog."

A Friendly Tip.

New York Weekly. company. You have more callers in a day than I have in a week. Domestic-Well, mum, perhaps if you'd try to be a little more agreeable you'd have as many friends as I have.

Eccentricities of Blue Blood.

New York Weekly. Mrs. Highupp-Do you believe it is true that the Emperor William is having the milk fro his farm at Potsdam retailed in Berlin from wagons with his name painted on them? Mrs. Wayupp-I shouldn't wonder. It's nothing. Why, even my grandfather did the same

The Spendthrift.

What is the use of saving cash? What boots it to be wealthy? Gold rarely brings its owner peace; Rich folks are rarely healthy. And since the fad of millionaires Is just to hand out money Until they die, poor as church mice, Why, don't you think it funny That we should all be warned to save Until for death we're ready And then turn in and hand it out With hands that grow unsteady Amassing it? Well, not for me! Perhaps I will regret it. But I'll not wait so long as that-I'll spend it as I get it! -Memphis Commercial Appeal

A Desperate Conclusion. A man wakes up at early morn And feels a wintry chill; He says: "I'll wear a heavy garb That I may not be ill."

By noon the mercury is high, And then he wails because In such a sultry atmosphere He is not wearing gauze.

And then he changes, and anon There comes a biting breeze, And all his limbs are shivering like Alack, when men are civilized

What constant woes befall! I'd rather dwell in Fitt land And wear no clothes at all! -Washington Star.

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION We all have friends whom we are con-

ent to see pass by on the other side.-The Vulgarity, like beauty, is distributed by the gods without prejudice; it has nothing

to do with one's birth.-Love and the Soul I have reached the conclusion that you cannot live your life fully and work the

money market at the same time.-Love and

the Soul Hunters. If men could be in two places at the same moment, say once only during a lifetime, their lives would be very different from what they are.-The Vultures.

It's easy to stand hard times, because that's the only thing you can do, but in good times the fool killer has to do night work.-Letters of Self-made Merchant.

"If the earth was flat," said Mr. Scobhull, "'twould be an easier task for the Almighty Eye to take it in. But a round world-I can't for my part guess how 'tis one."-The River. If there's anything worse than knowing

too little, it's knowing too much. Education will broaden a narrow mind, but there's no known cure for a big head .-Letters of Self-made Merchant Good humor is a form of tenderness.

"A'm thinkin' that English is just a wheen o' scoourils. Frate the time o' the flood, as ye might say, Scotland has gi'en them o' her best. She gi'ed them has gi'en the flood of the state Those who are easy to laugh are likewise

Though a man and wife are one flest, ye when the husband's flesh is put into the

the wife's flesh is left out for some rea-son, though the fault may be more in her flesh than his .- The History of Mr. John What a pity it is a man cannot go to a shop and bespeak a child, and leave orders how he would have him made.

did not like the work after it was done. what a pity he could not send him back-The history of Mr. John Decastro. "It be a fine thing for a woman to have a man of her own to make up her mind for her, and keep her clear of fallals and the like. I don't hold wi' women keepin' single, I don't; they git all sorts o' notions in

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

their heads wi' no man to sweep away all

the nonsense out o' them."-Fuel of Fire.

The salary of the lord lieutenant of Ireland is £20,000 a year, and he has £1,060 for

The presence of fleas in a furnished villa was held by an English judge last week to constitute sufficient cause for breaking the lease and for a return of the rent money paid in advance

A piece of camphor gum is a very good indicator of what the weather is going to be. If. when the camphor is exposed to the air, the gum remains dry, the weather will be fresh and dry; but if the guin absorbs the moisture and seems damp it is an indicator of rain. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, never

fore he begins his address he puts a specially prepared pellet of potash under his tongue, and this keeps him from becoming hoarse. The senator declares that for fifteen years he has never touched water when speaking. Miss Rose Cleveland, the sister of ex-President Cleveland, is a very successful

drinks water when speaking in public Be-

acre island lying off the coast of Maine. She takes great pride in her garden, raising many prize vegetables and small fruit. She has a fine herd of cows and a fleck of eight hundred chickens The Shah of Persia is probably the best

chess player of royal blood in the world. Even when in Paris he found time to indulge in the game every now and theh, but he says that Europeans cannot play it. "It is a royal game, a divine game," he is reported to have said the other day "but it is a game that was not made for Chris-

Count Leo Tolstol, jr., the eldest son of the novelist, recently visited his Swedish father-in-law, Dr. Westerland-En-Kloping, who lives near Upsala. He looks or Sweden as the best retreat from the noisy world, and expressed his hope to a visitor that the time might come when all the Scandinavian countries would voluntarily become a part of Russia.

When Admiral Rogers was in Japanese waters lately he entertained with distinguished honor Hirai Sukekichi, a poor fisherman, who was of considerable service to Commodore Perry on the latter's historic visit, which opened Japan to the world. Hirai is now ninety years old, and on his visit to Admiral Rogers was accompanied by his son, grandson and great-grandson. Fishermen in and around Gloubester,

Mass., are firmly of opinion that Rudyard Kipling has "the evil eye." He wrote a book about them some years ago and named twenty fishing boats therein. Every one of these boats has met with disaster, the last two having foundered in a recent gale, Among English soldiers there are not a few who also think that there is something uncanny about Kipling's eye.

In a paper read recently before the British Association for the Advancement of Science Lord Kelvin called for a volunteer to submit to a novel experiment to benefit the scientific investigation of digestion. It was proposed that the subject should remain for several hours in a bath at the elevated temperature of 106 degrees Fahrenheit. So far there has been no rush of candidates for the half-boiling process.

'Queen Wilhelmina's crown is very gorgeous. It is of dull gold, only the edges being polished. It consists of a crimson velvet cap inclosed in a circle set with sapphires and emeralds. The imperial arches terminate in sixteen points, eight of which are surmounted by large single pearls, and the other eight, bent toward the center and there crowned with the globe and cross, are set with nine pearls each, which are graduated in size, the smallest being placed at the top.

Queen Alexandra's especial fad has a daintiness well in keeping with her personality. It is that of having her pocket money made perfectly clean and bright before she fingers it. Whenever a check is turned into hard cash for her use the coins are scrubbed in a lather of spirits of wine, water and soap before being placed in her purse, and any change that may be tendered her when making purchases is taken charge of by the lady-inwaiting until it has been subjected to a

like process of purification. Madame De Maupassant, mother of the late novelist, lives at Nice in a large, quiet house. She rarely receives visitors, but recently made an exception in favor of Eleanor Duse, the Italian actress, who is a great admirer of her son's work. When the two women were about to part Madame De Maupassant said to the actress: "You have everything-genius, fame and wealth. What is there left for me to wish "Rest," was the tragedienrie's re-She was then trying to make the

world accept the dramas of D'Annunzio. Mrs. Elizabeth Stanton had seven children, all of whom are living. Two live abroad, Theodore in Paris and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch in London, but both children happened to be home at this time. Theodore, who married a Parisian, came to place his eldest son in Cornell University, where Mrs. Blatch's only daughter is also a student. Theodore is a cultured man of literary tastes and has written much for the suffrage cause. Mrs. Stanton's daughters were both educated in Vassar. One of them, Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence, is at the head of the physical culture department in the Teachers' College.

THE HIGHEST GIFT

It Is Not Money, but the Spirit of the

The Outlook. It remains true that money in the largest

amounts in which it can be computed can never be the greatest, the highest, or the finest gift which men can bestow upon one another. The value of a gift depends not on its bulk but on its quality, not on its amount but on its spirituality. The divinest force in the world is the spirit of man; in comparison with it wealth is the merest dross. The divinest gift which can be made is a man's self, not his wealth. A great leader of civilization, who broadens and enriches life and makes his fellows love is for its resources of spiritual living, is in quite another class from the greatest organizer of finance, the most rilliant and successful manager of affairs. It is idle to underrate the importance of the great men of business genius, and it is wealth as a thing inherently evil. Much of the current talk about money is meaningless, because it is unintelligent. It is as foolish to denounce money as it would be to denounce the tools with which miners, engineers, farmers, mechanics, do their work. Money is a tool, and is good of evil as men use it for good or evil ends. Great wealth means the command of the best tools in abaundance. These very simple truths must be kept in mird in a time of much loose and idle talk. But man is always greater than his tools no matter how perfect they may be nor how well adapted for their uses. genius of the architect transcerids

building which he devises and builds, soul of the workman is supreme in portance above all the tools he uses, the spirit of man is of so much greater value than his wealth that the treasure of the world is dress in comparison with it. The few years in talking about trusts, combinations of capital, colossal fortunes; but that which will give this highest dignity, its deepest meaning, is the fact that at the bottom the whole egitation is an attempt to keep money in right relavalues, and to intrench the immortal spiri of man securely against the temptation a prosperity in things material such as our fathers never dreamed of. It is a new what the soul and maintain its supremecy.